



## Arizona Department of Transportation

206 South Seventeenth Avenue Phoenix, Arizona 85007-3213



Janet Napolitano Governor Victor Mendez Director

## January 2003

I am pleased to present the *2002 Arizona Transportation Factbook.* This document provides a broad range of statistics and information that are relevant in understanding Arizona's transportation system.

This resource book is an update of the 1998 Factbook. We hope that policy makers, planners and transportation system users will continue to benefit from this reference guide.

The cooperation of the federal, state and local agencies in providing the basic data for this publication is acknowledged and greatly appreciated.

We welcome your input on improving the content of future editions of the Arizona Transportation Factbook.

Comments and suggestions should be forwarded to:

ADOT Transportation Planning Division 206 South 17th Avenue Mail Drop 330B Phoenix, Arizona, 85007 or you may call (602) 712-8239.

Sincerely,

Victor Mendez, Director

## Preface -

The 2002 Arizona Transportation Factbook has been developed to provide an overview of transportation demographics in Arizona.

Statistical information contained in this report was compiled from various governmental agencies at federal, state and local levels. Efforts have been made to utilize the most current and complete data available at time of publication. The majority of the data is from 2002, while some data was only available from 2000 and 2001 records. It should also be taken into consideration that most data for 2002 was not available until mid-2002 or later. These factors are the result of individual agencies data compilation and tabulation processes and whether they are fiscal year or calendar year based.

For more current data, it is suggested that the user contact the referenced contributing agencies to obtain the most current data, as needed.



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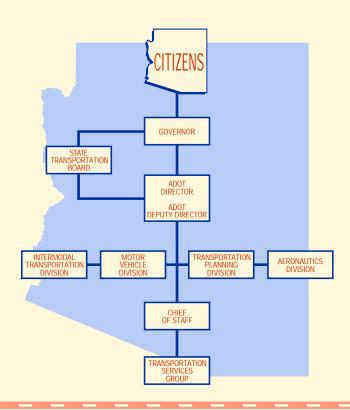
### Organization of ADOT

On February 14th, 1912, Arizona became the 48th state in the United States of America. The Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) was established by the State Legislature in July 1974 by combining the former Arizona Highway Department, originally established in 1927, and the State Department of Aeronautics, originally established in 1962.

The Department has a compelling mission - that of providing mobility

to Arizona's residents and visitors through a safe and efficient transportation system. ADOT serves as the State's public agency to plan, develop, maintain, and operate facilities for the efficient movement of people and goods by surface and air throughout the state. The Department has statutory responsibility for carrying out its programs under Arizona Revised Statutes, Titles 28, 35, and 41.

ADOT is currently organized according to the diagram below.

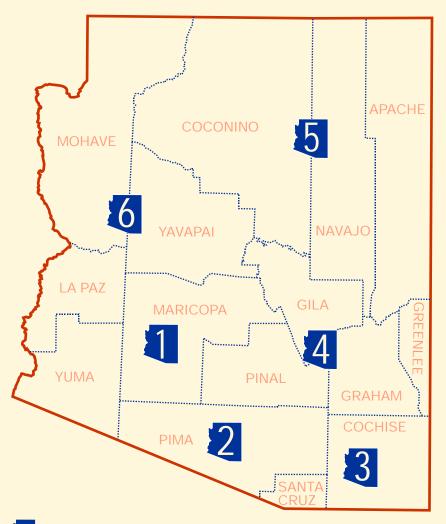




### State Transportation Board Districts

Arizona is divided into six transportation districts.
State law empowers the State Transportation Board to prioritize individual highway and airport projects as well as award all highway contracts.

The board consists of seven members appointed by the governor. District One is represented by two members and the remaining districts each have one member.

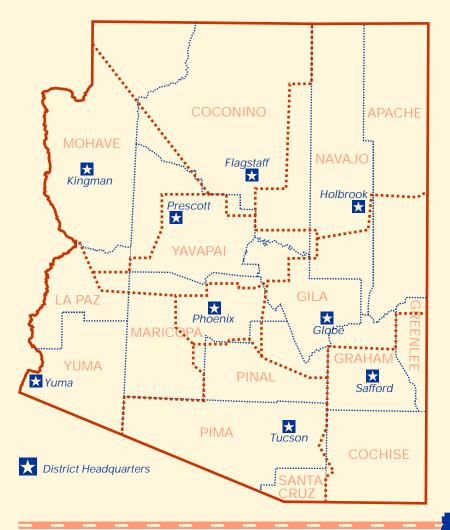




## **Engineering Districts**

The state is divided into nine engineering districts, each represented by district engineers. Districts are involved in the initial identification of state highway needs and are responsible for construction, as well as operation and maintenance of the state

highway facilities within their jurisdiction. The Phoenix area has two district offices. One is responsible for construction activities and the other is in charge of highway operation and maintenance.





Councils of Government (COG) & Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)

By Governor's executive order, Arizona is divided into several planning and development districts for the purpose of performing and coordinating comprehensive planning on an area wide or regional basis. Councils of Governments (COGs) and Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) are established by the agreement of local governments within each of these planning areas for the purpose of carrying out the intent of the Executive Order.

ADOT recognizes and assists the non-metropolitan COGs as area wide transportation planning agencies through the provision of technical and financial support. Advisory assistance is provided to the COGs through ADOTs local assistance program. Transportation planning funds are made available by ADOT to all the rural COGs which include CAAG, NACOG, SEAGO, and WACOG.

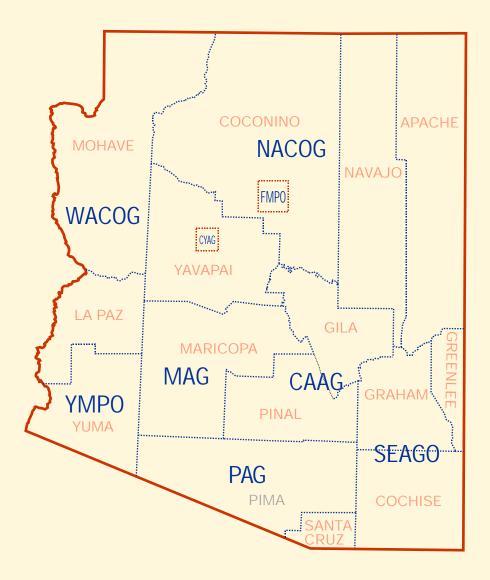
MAG, PAG, FMPO, and YMPO are designated by the Governor as the Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) for the Phoenix, Tucson, Flagstaff, and Yuma metropolitan areas, respectively. As such, these agencies are responsible for

developing comprehensive longrange transportation plans including both long-range and system management elements, the five-year Transit Plan, and the Transportation Improvement Programs (TIPs).

Specific transportation planning responsibilities of the MPOs and/or COGs are outlined in their annual work programs, which are approved at the local, state, and federal levels. Typical planning activities include: the development of goals and objectives: issue review: data collection and analysis; forecasting needs and deficiencies; developing and selecting alternative plans; and performing special transportation studies. Public input and impact analyses are very important aspects of regional plan development. Priority programming for certain federally funded programs are also an important planning responsibility.



Councils of Governments (COGs) & Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs)





### Arizona

Total Population 2000		
1980	2,717,866	
1990	3,665,228	
2000	5,130,632	
Percent change (1980-1990)		34.9%
Percent change (1990-2000)		40.0%
Population Characteristics 2000		
•		
Male	2,561,057	49.9%
Female	2,569,575	50.1%
Race	1001101	07.10/
One race	4,984,106	97.1%
White persons	3,873,611	75.5%
Black or African American persons	158,873	3.1%
American Indian / Alaska Native persons	255,879	5.0%
Asian persons	92,236	1.8%
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	6,733	0.10%
Other	596,774	11.6%
Two or more races	146,526	2.9%
Hispanic or Latino*	1,295,617	25.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,835,015	74.7%
White persons not Hispanic / Latino	3,274,258	63.8%
Housing 2000		
Total households	1,901,327	
Persons per household	2.64	
Total families	1,287,367	67.7%
Persons per family	3.18	
Nonfamily households	613,960	32.3%
Total housing units	2,189,189	
Occupied	1,901,327	86.9%
Vacant	287,862	13.1%
Median household income (est.)**	38.830	





### Arizona (continued)

Employment 2000		
Population 16 years and over	3,794,826	
In labor force	2,397,588	
Civilian labor force	2,385,684	
Employed	2,230,169	
Unemployed	155,515	
Percent unemployment		6.5%
Armed forces	11,904	
Not in labor force	1,397,238	

<sup>\*</sup>Hispanics may be of any race (white, black, Asian, etc.) thus, are also in applicable one race categories.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



<sup>\*\*</sup>In 2000 inflation adjusted dollars.



## Maricopa County

Total Population 2000						
1980	1,509,175					
1990	90 2,122,101					
2000	3,072,149					
Percent change (1980-1990)		40.6%				
Percent change (1990-2000)		44.8%				
Population Characteristics 2000						
Male	1,536,473	50.0%				
Female	1,535,676	50.0%				
Race						
One race	2,982,680	97.1%				
White persons	2,376,359	77.4%				
Black or African American persons	114,551	3.7%				
American Indian / Alaska Native persons	56,706	1.8%				
Asian persons	66,445	2.2%				
Native Hawaiian / other Pacific Islander	4,406	0.1%				
Other	364,213	11.9%				
Two or more races	89,469	2.9%				
Hispanic or Latino*	763,341	24.8%				
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,308,808	75.2%				
White persons not Hispanic / Latino	2,034,530	66.2%				
Housing 2000						
Total households	1,132,886					
Persons per household	2.67					
Total families	763,110	67.4%				
Persons per family	3.21					
Nonfamily households	369,776	32.6%				
Total housing units	1,250,231					
Occupied	1,132,886	90.6%				
Vacant	117,345	9.4%				
Median household income (1999 est.)	45,358					
Employment 2000						
Population 16 years and over	2,327,675					
In labor force	1,504,252					
Civilian labor force	1,498,223					
Employed	1,427,292					
Unemployed	70,931					
Percent unemployment		4.7%				
Armed forces	6,029					
Not in labor force	823,423					

<sup>\*</sup>Hispanics may be of any race (white, black, Asian, etc.) thus, are also in applicable One race categories. Source: U.S. Census Bureau



## Pima County

Total Population 2000		
1980	531,443	
1990	666,880	
2000	843,746	
Percent change (1980-1990)		25.5%
Percent change (1990-2000)		26.5%
Population Characteristics 2000		
Male	412,562	48.9%
Female	431,184	51.1%
Race		
One race	816,677	96.8%
White persons	633,387	75.1%
Black or African American persons	25,594	3.0%
American Indian / Alaska Native persons	27,178	3.2%
Asian persons	17,213	2.0%
Native Hawaiian / other Pacific Islander	1,088	0.1%
Other	112,217	13.3%
Two or more races	27,069	3.2%
Hispanic or Latino*	247,578	29.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	596,168	70.7%
White persons not Hispanic / Latino	518,720	61.5%
Housing 2000		
Total households	332,350	
Persons per household	2.47	
Total families	212,092	63.8%
Persons per family	3.06	
Nonfamily households	120,258	36.2%
Total housing units	366,737	
Occupied	332,350	90.6%
Vacant	34,387	9.4%
Median household income (1999 est.)	36,758	
Employment 2000		
Population 16 years and over	658,638	
In labor force	397,215	
Civilian labor force	391,673	
Employed	370,768	
Unemployed	20,905	
Percent unemployment		5.3%
Armed forces	5,542	
Not in labor force	261,423	

<sup>\*</sup>Hispanics may be of any race (white, black, Asian, etc.) thus, are also in applicable One race categories. Source: U.S. Census Bureau



## Population Changes in Arizona Cities and Towns

Places	1980	1990	% change (1980-1990)	2000	% change (1990-2000)
Apache Junction	9,935	18,100	82.18%	31,814	75.77%
Avondale	8,168	16,169	97.96%	35,883	121.92%
Benson	4,190	3,824	-8.74%	4,711	23.2%
Bisbee	7,154	6,288	-12.11%	6,090	-3.15%
Buckeye	3,434	5,038	46.71%	6,537	29.75%
Bullhead City	10,719	21,951	104.79%	33,769	53.84%
Camp Verde	3,824	6,243	63.26%	9,451	51.39%
Carefree	964	1,666	72.82%	2,927	75.69%
Casa Grande	14,971	19,082	27.46%	25,224	32.19%
Cave Creek	1,712	2,925	70.85%	3,728	27.45%
Chandler	29,673	90,533	205.10%	176,581	95.05%
Chino Valley	2,858	4,837	69.24%	7,835	61.98%
Clarkdale	1,512	2,144	41.80%	3,422	59.61%
Clifton	4,245	2,840	-33.10%	2,596	-8.59%
Colorado City	1,439	2,426	68.59%	3,334	37.43%
Coolidge	6,851	6,927	1.11%	7,786	12.40%
Cottonwood	4,550	5,918	30.07%	9,179	55.10%
Douglas	13,058	12,822	-1.81%	14,312	11.62%
Duncan	603	622	9.78%	812	30.55%
Eagar	2,791	4,025	44.21%	4,033	0.20%
El Mirage	4,307	5,001	16.11%	7,609	52.15%
Eloy	6,240	7,211	15.56%	10,375	43.88%
Flagstaff	34,743	45,857	31.99%	52,894	15.35%
Florence	3,391	7,510	121.47%	17,054	127.08%
Fountain Hills	2,771	10,030	261.96%	20,235	101.74%
Fredonia	1,040	1,207	16.06%	1,036	-14.17%
Gila Bend	1,585	1,747	10.22%	1,980	13.34%
Gilbert	5,717	29,188	410.55%	109,697	275.83%
Glendale	97,172	148,134	52.45%	218,812	47.71%
Globe	6,886	6,092	-11.97%	7,486	23.49%
Goodyear	6,886	6,092	-11.97%	18,911	202.19%

## Population Changes in Arizona Cities and Towns (continued)

Places	1980	1990	% change (1980-1990)	2000	% change (1990-2000)
Guadalupe	4,506	5,458	21.13%	5,228	-4.21%
Hayden	1,205	909	-24.56%	892	-1.87%
Holbrook	5,785	4,686	-19.00%	4,917	4.93%
Huachuca City	1,661	1,782	7.28%	1,751	-1.74%
Jerome	420	403	-4.05%	329	-18.36%
Kearny	2,646	2,262	-14.51%	2,249	-0.57%
Kingman	9,257	12,722	37.43%	20,069	57.75%
Lake Havasu City	15,909	24,363	53.14%	41,938	72.14%
Litchfield Park	3,657	3,303	-9.68%	3,810	15.35%
Mammoth	1,906	1,845	-3.20%	1,762	-4.50%
Marana	1,674	2,187	30.65%	13,556	519.84%
Mesa	152,404	288,091	89.03%	396,375	37.59%
Miami	2,716	2,018	-25.70%	1,936	-4.06%
Nogales	15,683	19,489	24.27%	20,878	7.13%
Oro Valley	1,489	6,670	347.95%	29,700	345.28%
Page	4,907	6,598	34.46%	6,809	3.20%
Paradise Valley	11,085	11,671	5.29%	13,664	17.08%
Parker	2,542	2,897	13.97%	3,140	8.39%
Patagonia	980	888	-9.39%	881	-0.79%
Payson	5,068	8,377	65.29%	13,620	62.59%
Peoria	12,171	50,618	315.89%	108,364	114.08%
Phoenix	789,704	983,403	24.53%	1,321,045	34.33%
Pima	1,599	1,725	7.88%	1,989	15.30%
Pinetop/Lakeside	2,315	2,422	4.62%	3,582	47.89%
Prescott	19,865	26,455	33.17%	33,938	28.29%
Prescott Valley	2,284	8,858	287.83%	23,535	165.69%
Quartzsite	1,193	1,876	57.25%	3,354	78.78%
Queen Creek	1,378	2,667	93.54%	4,316	61.83%
Safford	7,010	7,359	4.98%	9,232	25.45%
Sahuarita	1,200	1,629	1.29%	3,242	99.02%
St. Johns	3,368	3,294	-2.20%	3,269	-0.76%



## Population Changes in Arizona Cities and Towns (continued)

Places	1980	1990	% change (1980-1990)	2000	% change (1990-2000)
San Luis	1,946	4,212	116.44%	15,322	263.77%
Scottsdale	88,822	130,069	46.44%	202,705	55.84%
Sedona	5,319	7,720	45.14%	10,192	32.02%
Show Low	4,298	5,019	16.78%	7,695	53.32%
Sierra Vista	24,937	32,983	32.27%	37,775	14.53%
Snowflake	3,510	3,679	4.81%	4,460	21.23%
Somerton	3,969	5,282	33.08%	7,266	37.56%
South Tucson	6,554	5,093	-22.29%	5,490	7.80%
Springerville	1,452	1,802	24.10%	1,972	9.43%
Superior	4,600	3,468	-24.61%	3,254	-6.17%
Surprise	3,723	7,122	91.30%	30,848	333.14%
Taylor	1,915	2,418	26.27%	3,176	31.35%
Tempe	106,920	141,865	32.68%	158,625	11.81%
Thatcher	3,374	3,763	11.53%	4,022	6.88%
Tolleson	4,433	4,434	0.02%	4,974	12.18%
Tombstone	1,632	1,220	-25.25%	1,504	23.28%
Tucson	330,537	405,390	22.65%	486,699	20.06%
Wellton	911	1,066	17.01%	1,829	71.58%
Wickenburg	3,535	4,515	27.72%	5,082	12.56%
Willcox	3,243	3,122	-3.73%	3,733	19.57%
Williams	2,266	2,532	11.74%	2,842	12.24%
Winkelman	1,060	676	-36.23%	443	-34.47%
Winslow	7,921	8,190	3.40%	9,520	16.24%
Youngtown	2,254	2,542	12.78%	3,010	18.41%
Yuma	42,481	54,923	29.29%	77,515	41.13%
Unincorp. areas	670,617	822,613	22.67%	1,085,196	31.92%
Total	2,717,866	3,665,228	34.86%	5,130,632	40.00%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



### Native American Population and Area

Geographical Area	Population	Housing Units	Land Area *
Cocopah Reservation	1,025	970	10.02
Colorado River Reservation AZ, CA (part)	7,466	2,956	360.54
Ft. Apache Reservation	12,429	3,532	2,627.61
Ft. McDowell Reservation	824	275	38.55
Ft. Mohave Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land AZ, CA, NV (part)	773	294	36.59
Ft. Yuma Reservation AZ, CA (part)	36	18	3.28
Gila River Reservation	11,257	2,901	583.75
Havasupai Reservation	503	161	276.15
Hopi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	6,946	2,512	2,531.77
Hopi Reservation	6,815	2,480	2,531.46
Hopi Off-Reservation Trust Land	131	32	0.31
Hualapai Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	1,353	475	1,600.85
Hualapai Reservation	1,353	475	1,590.66
Hualapai Off-Reservation Trust Land	0	0	10.19
Kaibab Reservation	196	88	188.75
Maricopa (Ak Chin) Reservation	742	234	32.93
Navajo Nation Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land AZ, NM, UT (part)	104,565	40,975	15,874.49
Navajo Nation Reservation (part)	104,532	40,955	15,864.72
Navajo Nation Off-Reservation Trust Land (part)	33	20	9.77
Pascua Yaqui Reservation	3,315	785	1.87
Salt River Reservation	6,405	2,526	80.96
San Carlos Reservation	9,385	2,497	2,910.71
Tohono O'odham Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	10,787	3,572	4,453.31
Tohono O'odham Reservation	10,483	3,492	4,453.23
Tohono O'odham Off-Reservation Trust Land	304	80	0.08
Tonto Apache Reservation	132	38	0.13
Yavapai-Apache Nation Reservation	743	197	1.00
Yavapai-Prescott Reservation	182	60	2.21
Zuni Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land NM, AZ (part)	0	2	20.57
All Areas	179,064	65,068	31,636.04

Source: GCT-PH1, Population, Housing Units, Area and Density: 2000 U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1

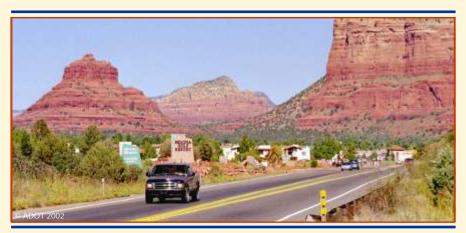
<sup>\*</sup> Land area in square miles.



## **County Statistics**

County	Land Area (sq. miles)	Population 2000	Housing Units 2000	Civilian Labor Force 2000
Apache	11,204.88	69,423	31,621	21,071
Cochise	6,169.45	117,755	51,126	45,702
Coconino	18,617.42	116,320	53,443	59,647
Gila	4,767.70	51,335	28,189	19,981
Graham	4,629.32	33,489	11,430	12,094
Greenlee	1,847.00	8,547	3,744	3,694
La Paz	4,499.95	19,715	15,133	7,139
Maricopa	9,203.14	3,072,149	1,250,231	1,498,223
Mohave	13,311.64	155,032	80,062	65,048
Navajo	9,953.18	97,470	47,413	33,722
Pima	9,186.27	843,746	366,737	391,673
Pinal	5,369.59	179,727	81,154	66,695
Santa Cruz	1,237.63	38,381	13,036	13,953
Yavapai	8,123.30	167,517	81,730	71,714
Yuma	5,514.09	160,026	74,140	56,016
Total	113,634.57	5,130,632	2,189,189	2,385,684

Source: U.S. Census Bureau





## **County Statistics**

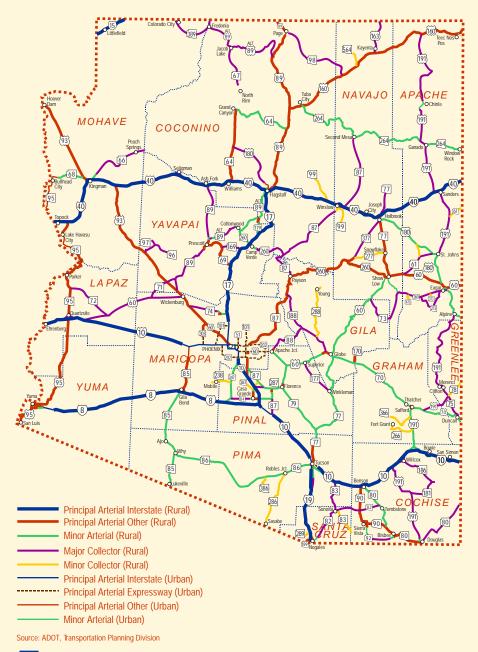
County	2002 Registered Vehicles	2002 Lane Miles	1999 Daily Vehicle Miles of Travel (000s)	2001 Vehicle Gas Gallonage (000s)	2001 Diesel Gallonage (000s)
Apache	60,971	8,032.31	2,435	27,329	40,724
Cochise	130,886	5,785.38	4,141	49,702	49,847
Coconino	125,965	10,482.66	6,559	130,859	39,166
Gila	69,675	3,676.57	1,849	28,050	15,236
Graham	29,163	3,049.85	795	10,808	15,188
Greenlee	9,964	1,282.15	268	3,714	7,565
La Paz	27,881	3,382.50	1,919	29,479	25,604
Maricopa	2,666,394	31,874.21	65,212	1,374,121	120,594
Mohave	211,244	12,782.89	6,259	102,438	47,994
Navajo	99,346	7,538.09	3,976	63,124	28,226
Pima	125,965	10,482.66	17,330	130,859	39,166
Pinal	160,765	8,023.99	6,777	70,229	58,581
Santa Cruz	46,715	2,466.93	1,033	24,812	13,467
Yavapai	223,974	6,480.27	6,733	79,185	45,500
Yuma	142,302	6,185.40	3,013	85,539	48,023
Total	4,692,924	124,571.28	128,299	2,478,712	657,629

Sources: ADOT, Motor Vehicle Division, Highway Performance Monitoring System, Financial Management Services



## Arizona Highway System - - - -

## Functional Classification System



## Arizona Highway System - -



### Urban



### Urban Principal Arterials -

There are three types of urban principal arterials:

Interstate; other freeways and expressways; and other principal arterials with no or little control of access.

The primary function of these roads is to provide the greatest mobility for thorough movement. Any direct access to adjacent land is purely incidental. The higher mobility associated with these arterials are associated with higher posted speed limits and partially or fully controlled access facilities. In both small urban and urbanized areas, the principal arterial system should serve the highest traffic volume generators, carry trips of longer length, have a high proportion of the urban area travel on a minimum of mileage, and carry the major portion of the trips entering and leaving the urban area.



Urban Minor Arterials -

In small urban and urbanized areas, the minor arterial system should provide trips of moderate length, trips of lower travel mobility than urban principal arterials, and serve to accommodate longer trips within the community. Consequently, the speed limit is lower on these roads than on urban principal arterials.



Urban Collectors -

Urban collectors distribute traffic from arterials, funnel traffic collected from local streets into the arterial system and may penetrate residential neighborhoods.

## Arizona Highway System - - - - -





### Urban Local Streets:

The primary function of the urban local street system is to provide direct access to abutting land. They provide access to higher functional systems lowest travel mobility, and comprise all streets not on one of the higher systems.

### Rural



Rural principal arterial highways are the most traveled, long distance rural roads. They are the principal corridors of interstate travel and statewide travel. Principal arterials provide high-speed travel and minimal interference to through movement. All Interstate highway mileage is included, and non-interstate routes

identified as principal arterials rank highest in terms of: access to important traffic generators not currently served by Arizona's Interstate Highways (e.g., Las Vegas and Salt Lake City) volume of commercial traffic, particularly heavy truck traffic total traffic volume vehicle miles of travel.



Rural Minor Arterial Roads

Rural minor arterials serve most of the larger communities not served by the principal arterial system. Following rural principal arterials, minor arterials are the most heavily traveled rural highways. They serve other traffic generators capable of attracting travel over long distances as do the larger communities. Rural minor arterials provide interstate and inter-county service and trip length and travel density greater than those served by collector systems.

## Arizona Highway System - - - - -





Arizona's Rural Collector System

Arizona's rural collector system serves travel of intra-county and regional importance, rather than statewide importance.

Regardless of traffic volume, travel distances are shorter than on arterial routes and posted speed limits tend to be more moderate than those on arterial highways. All rural state highways that are not arterial highways will be on the rural collector system.



Rural Major Collector Roads

Major collectors provide service to any county seat not on an arterial route and to the larger communities not directly served by the higher systems. They serve other traffic generators of the greatest intra-county importance equivalent to towns such as consolidated schools, shipping points, regional parks, and important mining and agricultural areas. These collectors serve the principal business area or a concentration of community facilities in rural communities with a population of between 500 and 5000 and rural major collectors tend to connect to rural arterials.



Rural Minor Collector Roads

Rural minor collectors tend to have lower traffic volumes than major collectors. They collect traffic from local roads and tend to feed predominantly residential traffic from side streets into major collectors or arterials. Rural minor collectors are spaced at intervals consistent with population density and bring all developed areas within a reasonable distance of a major collector or higher classification road.

# Arizona Highway System - - -





Rural Local Roads -

Rural local roads will comprise all rural roads that do not meet the criteria for arterial and collector systems. They serve primarily to provide access to land uses adjacent to collector and arterial roadways. The main function of most local roads is to get to and from residences. Rural local roads may also serve some scattered business and industry, and land uses generating modest traffic.















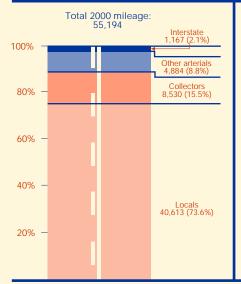
## Arizona Highway System - -

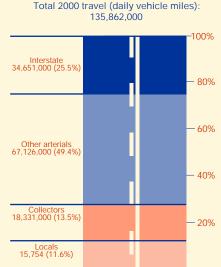


Total Road Mileage and Travel by Functional Classification 2000

Arizona's 55,194 miles of roads and streets are grouped into functional classes according to the type of service they provide. In 2000, the arterial system (including the Interstate System) and collector system accounted for 26.4% of the total roads and streets, but carried

88.4% of total travel in the state. The Interstate System accounts for only 2.1% of Arizona's total miles of roadway, but it carries 25.5% of the travel in the state. Local roads in Arizona account for 73.6% of the state's total road miles, but they carry only 11.6% of total travel.

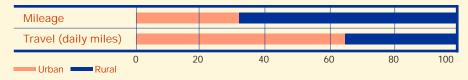




Roads and streets in urban areas account for only 33.2% of total mileage, but 64.1% of total travel in Arizona.

Total urban mileage: 18,305 (33.2%) Total rural mileage: 36,889 (66.8%) Daily urban miles traveled: 87,064,000 (64.1%)

Daily rural miles traveled: 48,798,000 (35.9%)



Source: ADOT, Arizona's Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) 1999 & 2000

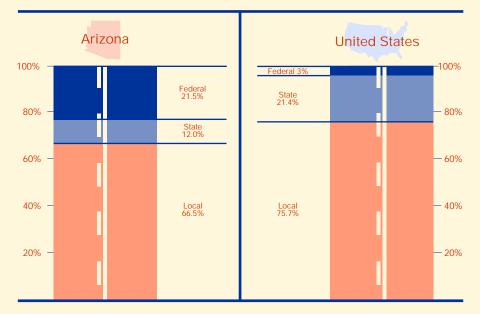
## Arizona Highway System - -



2000 Jurisdictional Control of Arizona Streets and Highways Compared to the U.S.

The majority of all the streets and highways in Arizona (66.5%), as well as in the nation (75.7%), are under the control of local governments (county and municipal.) Arizona's percentage

of roads under federal jurisdiction is over six times that of the nation as a whole because of the large areas of Indian reservations, national forests, and national parks in the state.



## 2000 Jurisdictional Control of Arizona Streets and Highways

Jurisdiction	Rural Mileage	%	Urban Mileage	%	Total Mileage	%
City & County	19,229	34.8	17,466	31.7	36,695	66.5
State	5,819	10.5	787	1.4	6,606	11.9
Federal	11,841	21.5	52	0.1	11,893	21.6
Total	36,889	66.8	18,305	33.2	55,194	100

Sources: ADOT, Arizona's Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) 1999 & 2000; USDOT, FHWA, Highway Statistics 2000

# Arizona Highway System - - - - -



FY 2003-2007 Five Year Highway Construction Program (dollars in 000s)

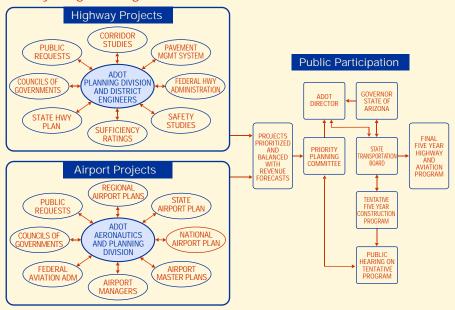
	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Total
reservation						
Safety Program	\$21,132	\$16,343	\$14,590	\$14,140	\$14,140	\$80,34
Roadside Facilities	\$400	\$2,900	\$600	\$400	\$400	\$4,70
Public Transit	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$32,50
Pavement Pres.	\$82,359	\$77,210	\$97,000	\$84,000	\$99,000	\$439,56
Operational Facilities	\$7,863	\$8,764	\$6,800	\$6,800	\$6,800	\$37,02
Bridge Pres.	\$13,597	\$19,080	\$22,896	\$21,850	\$16,750	\$94,17
Totals	\$131,851	\$130,797	\$148,386	\$133,690	\$143,590	\$688,3
anagement						
Program Operating						
Contingencies	\$16,220	\$16,800	\$16,800	\$16,800	\$16,800	\$83,4
Operating Support	\$4,941	\$4,901	\$4,901	\$4,901	\$4,901	\$24,54
Development Support	\$47,453	\$45,127	\$45,072	\$45,072	\$45,072	\$227,79
Totals	\$68,614	\$66,828	\$66,773	\$66,773	\$66,773	\$335,70
nprovements  Roadside Facilities						
Improvements	\$13,234	\$21,353	\$16,520	\$9,345	\$11,355	\$71,80
Minor Capacity/Oper. Spot Improvements	\$28,204	\$23,950	\$25,325	\$24,375	\$23,950	\$125,8
Major Capacity/ Oper		Ψ23,730	ΨΖΟ,3Ζ3	\$24,373	Ψ23,730	Φ125,0
Spot Improvements	\$64,027	\$47,207	\$106,401	\$63,202	\$69,530	\$350,3
Corridor Imp.	\$261,357	\$232,346	\$192,742	\$305,185	\$283,425	\$1,275,0
Totals	\$366,822	\$324,856	\$340,988	\$402,107	\$388,260	
-		, == .,=30		,,	, 222,230	, = = 5 / 6
Total Resource	<b>*</b> = (= 00=	<b>*</b> =00.45:	+== / / /=	****	+=00 / E=	+0.04= :
Allocations	\$567,287	\$522,481	\$556,147	\$602,570	\$598,623	\$2,847,1
MAG Freeway System	m				\$	\$1,179,90
Total Highway Progra	am				\$	64,027,00

Source: ADOT, Five Year Transportation Facilities Construction Program, FY 2003-2007

## Arizona Highway System - - - - -



### **Priority Programming Process**



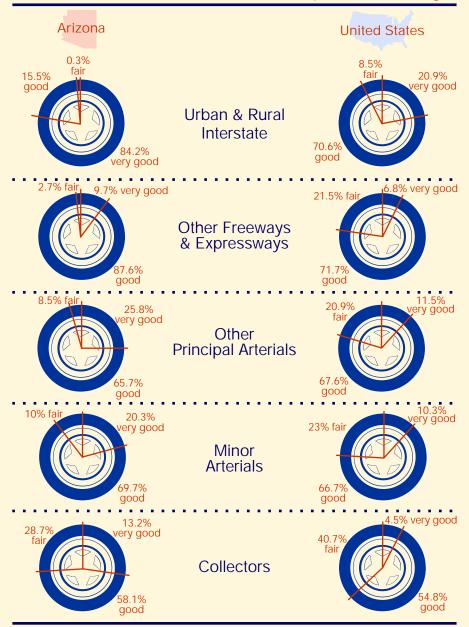
Source: ADOT, Five Year Transportation Facilities Construction Program, FY 2003-2007



## Arizona Highway System - -



2000 Pavement Condition of Arizona Roads Compared to U.S. Average



Sources: USDOT, FHWA, Highway Statistics 2000

## Highway Finance -



### Highway User Revenue Fund (HURF)

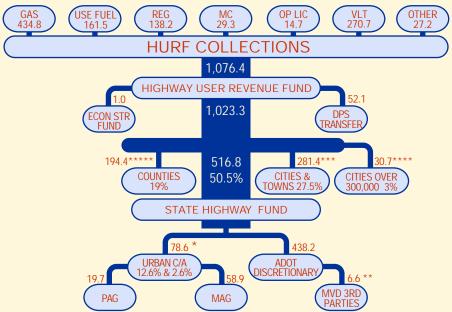
The State of Arizona taxes motor fuels and collects fees relating to the registration and operation of motor vehicles, including gasoline and use fuel taxes, motor carrier fees, motor vehicle registration fees, vehicle license taxes (VLT), and other miscellaneous fees. Revenues are deposited in the Arizona Highway User Revenue Fund (HURF) and are then distributed to the cities, towns and

counties and to the State Highway Fund. These fees and taxes are a major source of revenue to the state for highway construction, improvements and other related expenditures.

In spite of a sluggish economy, FY 2002 HURF collections totaled \$1,076.4 million, an increase of \$45.5 million or 4.4% over FY 2001 revenue collections.

Source: ADOT, Financial Management Services, HURF FY 2002 Year-End Report

## FY 2002 HURF Actual Revenue Distribution Flow (dollars in millions)



<sup>\*</sup> The 12.6% statutory and 2.6% non-statutory allocations from the State Highway Fund share of HURF distributions.

<sup>\*\*</sup> With the elimination of the VLT distribution to the State Highway Fund, a distribution is made from the State Highway Fund to MVD Third Parties for the collection of VLT.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> One half distributed on basis of incorporated population and one half on the basis of county origin of gasoline sales and city or town population within each county

<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup> Distributed to Phoenix, Tucson and Mesa based on population.

<sup>\*\*\*\*\*</sup> Distributed based on a portion of gasoline distribution and diesel fuel consumption and on a portion of unincorporated population. The split is as follows: 85/15 in FY 97, 80/20 in FY 98, 76/24 in FY 99 and 72/28 in FY 00 and thereafter.

## Highway Finance - - - -



## Arizona Highway User Revenue Fund Revenue Collections by Category (dollars in thousands)

FY	GAS TAX	USE FUEL TAX	MOTOR CARRIER	LICENSE TAX	REGISTRATION	OTHER	TOTAL*
1997	363,953	124,748	90,186	175,253	101,528	41,294	896,962
1998	366,377	142,167	63,846	176,950	101,722	36,425	887,487
1999	397,463	160,312	34,150	220,126	131,952	38,775	982,779
2000	409,137	156,599	36,563	236,547	140,345	40,409	1,019,599
2001	418,400	155,859	32,678	251,613	132,269	40,147	1,030,965
2002	434,818	161,507	29,347	270,641	138,210	41,873	1,076,395

<sup>\*</sup> Details may not add to the total due to individual rounding

### Fuel Tax Revenues in Arizona

E)/	GASOLINE		DIESEL		ALL FUEL
FY	GALLONS	REVENUE	GALLONS	REVENUE	TOTAL REVENUE
1940	93,476,264	\$4,619,853	NA	NA	\$4,619,853
1950	197,683,180	\$9,772,422	10,496,392	\$542,820	\$10,315,242
1960	465,891,936	\$23,040,023	38,685,733	\$1,934,287	\$24,974,310
1970	834,255,832	\$57,886,910	101,217,012	\$7,085,191	\$64,972,101
1980	1,351,949,477	\$105,330,191	219,602,638	\$17,568,211	\$122,898,402
1990	1,683,748,765	\$286,237,290	311,035,547	\$52,876,043	\$339,113,333
1997	2,021,962,006	\$363,953,161	588,407,453	\$124,748,225	\$488,701,386
2002	2,545,408,146	\$434,818,000	687,590,579	\$161,507,000	\$596,325,000

### Vehicle License Tax Distribution FY 2002 Actual \*



<sup>\*</sup> The distribution percentage for each recipient based on statutory distribution.

Source: ADOT, Financial Management Services, HURF FY 2002 Year-End Report

<sup>\*\*</sup> LTAF II until September 30, 2003 and the State Highway Fund thereafter.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> The State General Fund, along with all the other recipients, receive a share of the VLT from alternative fuel vehicles, rental vehicles and privately owned vehicles used as a school bus, ambulance or fire fighting service.

<sup>\*\*\* \$6.6</sup> million was paid out of the State Highway Fund to the MVD Third Parties per HB 2026 and HB 2055 from the 1998 and 2001 legislatures, respectively. The reimbursements were previously paid from the State Highway Fund share of VIT before it was eliminated on December 1, 2000.

# Highway Finance - - - - - - -



### HURF Distribution to Arizona Cities and Counties FY 2001-2002

COUNTY	COUNTY AMOUNT	CITY	CITY AMOUNT
Apache	\$6,199,004	Eagar	\$1,191,131
		Springerville	\$574,917
		St. Johns	\$962,617
Cochise	\$6,817,723	Benson	\$356,920
		Bisbee	\$458,836
		Douglas	\$1,085,610
		Huachuca City	\$131,380
		Sierra Vista	\$2,871,182
		Tombstone	\$114,913
		Willcox	\$282,725
Coconino	\$10,145,130	Flagstaff	\$7,771,416
		Fredonia	\$153,222
		Page	\$1,000,933
		Sedona	\$434,798
		Williams	\$417,314
Gila	\$3,177,018	Globe	\$706,297
		Hayden	\$84,039
		Miami	\$182,611
		Payson	\$1,287,910
		Winkelman	\$41,139
Graham	\$2,075,495	Pima	\$147,855
		Safford	\$686,525
		Thatcher	\$298,681
Greenlee	\$654,673	Clifton	\$192,167
		Duncan	\$60,050
La Paz	\$2,977,044	Parker	\$960,461
		Quartzsite	\$1,003,522

# Highway Finance - - - - - - -

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HURF Distribution to Arizona Cities and Counties FY 2001-2002

COUNTY	COUNTY AMOUNT	CITY	CITY AMOUNT
Maricopa	\$78,141,082	Apache Junction	\$17,705
		Avondale	\$2,227,397
		Buckeye	\$486,294
		Carefree	\$180,793
		Cave Creek	\$231,317
		Chandler	\$10,946,942
		El Mirage	\$472,641
		Fountain Hills	\$1,254,816
		Gila Bend	\$123,073
		Gilbert	\$6,798,272
		Glendale	\$13,579,198
		Goodyear	\$1,174,462
		Guadalupe	\$325,016
		Litchfield Park	\$236,188
		Mesa	\$30,129,033
		Paradise Valley	\$849,451
		Peoria	\$6,719,894
		Phoenix	\$100,405,369
		Queen Creek	\$261,343
		Scottsdale	\$12,573,651
		Surprise	\$1,916,742
		Tempe	\$9,853,831
		Tolleson	\$309,570
		Wickenburg	\$316,690
		Youngtown	\$186,356
Mohave	\$9,600,944	Bullhead City	\$3,170,589
		Colorado City	\$312,808
		Kingman	\$1,884,203
		Lake Havasu City	\$3,933,158

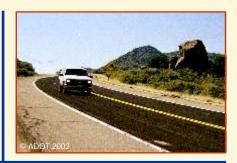
# Highway Finance - - - - - - - -



### HURF Distribution to Arizona Cities and Counties FY 2001-2002

COUNTY	COUNTY AMOUNT	CITY	CITY AMOUNT
Navajo	\$7,023,776	Pinetop/Lakeside	\$469,237
		Holbrook	\$646,204
		Show Low	\$1,006,018
		Snowflake	\$584,342
		Taylor	\$416,804
		Winslow	\$1,249,362
Pima	\$37,208,961	Marana	\$1,023,489
		Oro Valley	\$2,242,212
		South Tucson	\$417,681
		Tucson	\$43,757,098
		Sahuarita	\$245,354
Pinal	\$9,606,612	Apache Junction	\$2,352,179
		Casa Grande	\$1,876,861
		Coolidge	\$578,551
		Eloy	\$770,635
		Florence	\$1,139,728
		Kearny	\$167,397
		Mammoth	\$131,344
		Superior	\$241,107
		Queen Creek	\$9,017
		Winkelman	\$157
Santa Cruz	\$2,578,805	Nogales	\$2,106,681
		Patagonia	\$89,155





# Highway Finance - - - - - - - -



### HURF Distribution to Arizona Cities and Counties FY 2001-2002

COUNTY	COUNTY AMOUNT	CITY	CITY AMOUNT
Yavapai	\$9,273,650	Camp Verde	\$779,167
		Chino Valley	\$645,324
		Clarkdale	\$282,545
		Cottonwood	\$757,505
		Jerome	\$26,784
		Prescott	\$2,794,255
		Prescott Valley	\$1,936,673
		Sedona	\$595,644
		Peoria	\$46
Yuma	\$8,952,614	Somerton	\$601,199
		San Luis	\$1,273,507
		Wellton	\$151,748
		Yuma	\$6,414,401
County Totals	\$194,432,532	Cities Totals	\$312,115,380

Source: ADOT, Financial Management Services, HURF FY 2002 Year-End Report









## Highway Finance -



### Regional Area Road Fund (RARF)

The Maricopa County
Transportation Excise Tax, often
referred to as the "1/2 cent sales
tax", is levied upon business
activities in Maricopa County,
including retail sales, contracting,
restaurant and bar receipts, and
other activities. The transportation
excise tax revenues are deposited
in the Maricopa County Regional
Area Road Fund (RARF) which is
administered by the Arizona
Department of Transportation. The
revenues deposited into the RARF
account are the principal source of

funding for the Regional Freeway System in Maricopa County and are dedicated by statute to the purchase of right-of-way, design, and construction of controlled access highways.

The Maricopa County transportation excise tax collections totaled \$267.6 million in FY 2002, an increase of \$2.8 million or 1.1 % over FY 2001. This represents the slowest growth rate since the inception of the tax in FY 1986.

FY 2002 Maricopa County Regional Area Road Fund

SOURCE*	REVENUE	PERCENT
Retail Sales	\$131,393,323	49.1
Contracting	\$41,217,803	15.4
Utilities	\$18,431,792	6.9
Restaurant & Bar	\$21,748,268	8.1
Rental of Real Property	\$24,529,320	9.2
Rental of Personal Property	\$13,928,408	5.2
Other**	\$16,314,429	6.1
Total	\$267,563,343	

<sup>\*</sup>Division of collections to business categories is imputed upon reported taxable income.

Source: ADOT, Financial Management Services, RARF FY 2002 Year-End Report

<sup>\*\*</sup>Other includes operations of amusement places, intrastate telecommunications services, job printing, engraving, embossing and publication, publication of newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals, intrastate transportation of persons, freight or property, and intrastate operation of pipelines for oil or natural or artificial gas.

# Highway Finance -



### Federal Funding for Arizona

The Transportation Equity Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (TEA-21) was enacted into law on June 9<sup>th</sup>, 1998, providing Federal funding through Fiscal Year 2003. TEA-21 provides Arizona with a record amount of Federal-aid revenue. TEA-21 Arizona funding levels are expected to total \$2.7 billion over the six-year period. This level is 80% higher than the amount provided under the prior Federal Transportation Act (ISTEA). On an average annual basis, the Department expects to receive \$348 million in Federal-aid apportionments with another \$108 million allocated to local governments.

# Estimated Federal Aid Highway Apportionments & Allocation (millions of dollars)\*

DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED FY 02 AZ APPORTIONMENTS	ESTIMATED FY 03 AZ APPORTIONMENTS
APPORTIONMENTS		
Interstate Maintenance	\$119.9	\$121.2
National Highway System	127.8	129.5
Surface Transportation	143.8	145.3
Bridge	15.7	15.9
Congestion Air Quality	42.2	42.6
Highway Planning & Research	10.6	9.3
Metro Planning	3.1	3.2
Minimum Guarantee	68.0	67.8
SUBTOTAL	\$531.1	\$534.8
APPORTIONMENT DISTRIBUTION BY ENTITY	/	
MAG	87.0	87.9
PAG	17.7	17.9
ADOT	400.0	402.6
Optional Use by MAG, PAG & Other Locals	16.3	16.4
Other Locals	10.1	10.0
SUBTOTAL	\$531.1	\$534.8
SPECIAL PROJECTS		
Public Lands/Forest Highways	12.5	12.5
High Priority Projects	11.5	11.5
Title II Safety Projects	4.2	4.3
SUBTOTAL	\$28.2	\$28.3
TOTAL APPORTIONMENTS & ALLOCATIONS	\$559.3	\$563.1

Apportionments include estimated Revenue Aligned Budget Authority (RABA).

Portion of State Transportation Funds are flexed to FTA for transit projects statewide (\$6.5 million)

<sup>\*</sup>This publication was written before the Federal Fiscal Year of 2002 was completed, therefore FY 2002 Apportionments are estimations only. Source: ADOT, Financial Management Services, Office of Resource Administration, Federal-Aid Highway Program Federal FY 2001 Report, Statewide Transportation Improvement Program Federal FY 2002-04.

# Highway Finance - - -



#### Local Transportation Assistance Fund

Cities and towns in Arizona receive up to \$23 million each year from the state lottery fund. Each city and town receives a portion of Local Transportation Assistance Fund (LTAF) monies based on its population. These monies must be used for any transportation purpose, except that Phoenix and Tucson must expend the monies for public transportation.

Places	FY 02 First Adjusted Total Distribution	Places	FY 02 First Adjusted Total Distribution
Apache Junction	179,079	Glendale	1,228,273
Avondale	220,818	Globe	41,003
Benson	25,879	Goodyear	124,591
Bisbee	33,277	Guadalupe	28,554
Buckeye	58,146	Hayden	10,000
Bullhead City	188,988	Holbrook	26,916
Camp Verde	53,451	Huachuca City	10,000
Carefree	16,898	Jerome	10,000
Casa Grande	148,996	Kearny	12,284
Cave Creek	21,293	Kingman	115,964
Chandler	1,020,285	Lake Havasu City	241,320
Chino Valley	44,797	Litchfield Park	20,993
Clarkdale	19,300	Mammoth	10,000
Clifton	14,168	Marana	86,073
Colorado City	20,665	Mesa	2,260,734
Coolidge	44,142	Miami	10,619
Cottonwood	53,3412	Nogales	114,600
Douglas	90,549	Oro Valley	177,550
Duncan	10,000	Page	38,082
Eagar	22,303	Paradise Valley	75,972
El Mirage	65,053	Parker	17,171
Eloy	58,282	Patagonia	10,000
Flagstaff	315,026	Payson	77,282
Florence	94,044	Peoria	639,879
Fountain Hills	115,691	Phoenix	7,342,097
Fredonia	10,000	Pima	11,083
Gila Bend	10,919	Pinetop/Lakeside	20,092
Gilbert	668,051	Prescott	195,540

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Places	FY 02 First Adjusted Total Distribution	Places	FY 02 First Adjusted Total Distribution
Prescott Valley	134,009	Surprise	209,653
Quartzsite	18,427	Taylor	18,481
Queen Creek	26,971	Tempe	870,471
Safford	51,130	Thatcher	22,166
Sahuarita	25,197	Tolleson	27,517
St. Johns	19,300	Tombstone	10,000
San Luis	93,307	Tucson	2,720,606
Scottsdale	1,146,323	Wellton	10,155
Sedona	56,945	Wickenburg	28,745
Show Low	44,142	Willcox	20,610
Sierra Vista	211,510	Williams	15,751
Snowflake	25,006	Winkelman	10,000
Somerton	41,057	Winslow	52,140
South Tucson	29,974	Youngtown	17,225
Springerville	11,029	Yuma	434,212
Superior	17,826	Total	\$23,000,000

Source: Arizona Department of Revenue



## Motor Vehicles - - -



#### Driver License and Vehicle Registration

All Arizona residents operating a motor vehicle on Arizona streets or highways must obtain a valid driver license or instruction permit. Arizona issues an "extended driver license that does not expire until age 65. However, your photo and vision screening will need to be updated every 12 years. Drivers 60 and over will receive a 5-year license. Temporary residents such as out-of-state students and their spouses, or military personnel and their family members may apply for a 5-year license regardless of age.

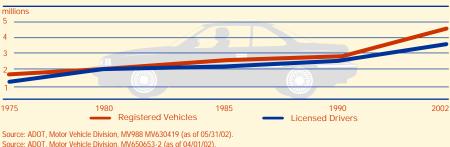
If you are new to the state, you will be required to show your out-ofstate driver license when you apply for an Arizona license. There is no "grace" period for new residents to obtain an Arizona driver license. Arizona is a member of the National Driver Register, a nationwide computer system providing information about problem drivers. When you apply for an Arizona driver license, the information from your application is checked against this system.

Residents, unless exempt, must register vehicles and they must also certify that they meet financial responsibility requirements. Arizona statue requires every motor vehicle, trailer, or semi-trailer moved, operated, or left standing on any highway, unless exempt from state statute, be properly registered. When you buy a vehicle, Arizona law requires that you apply for a title within 30 days of purchase. If your vehicle was registered in another state and you wish to operate it in Arizona, you must register it as soon as you become an Arizona resident.

### Licensed Drivers, Population, and Registered Vehicles

The number of registered vehicles in Arizona has consistently grown at approximately the same rate as

Arizona's population. In 2002, there were 1.29 registered vehicles for every licensed driver.



## Motor Vehicles - -



#### Driver License Point System

Under A.R.S. section 28-3306(A)(3), if a driver accumulates eight or more points in a 12-month period, the Motor Vehicles Division shall either order the driver to successfully complete the curriculum of a licensed traffic

survival school or suspend the driver's Arizona driver license. In addition, the Division shall suspend the Arizona driving privilege of a driver not licensed by Motor Vehicles. The Division shall assign points to a driver as follows:

CONVICTION	POINTS
Conviction of violating A.R.S section 28-1381, driving or actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs.	8
Conviction of violating A.R.S. section 28-1382, driving or actual physical control of a vehicle while under the extreme influence of intoxicating liquor.	8
Conviction of violating A.R.S. section 28-693, reckless driving.	8
Conviction of violating A.R.S. section 28-708, racing on highways.	8
Conviction of violating A.R.S. section 28-695, aggressive driving.	8
Conviction or judgment of violating A.R.S. section 28-662, 28-663, 28-664, or 28-665, relating to a driver's duties after an accident.	6
Conviction or judgment of violating A.R.S. section 28-672(C), failure to comply with a red traffic-control signal, failure to yield the right of way when turning left at an intersection, or failure to comply with a stop sign, and the failure results in an accident causing death to another person.	6
Conviction or judgment of violating A.R.S. section 28-672(A), failure to comply with a red traffic-control signal, failure to yield the right of way when turning left at an intersection, or failure to comply with a stop sign, and the failure results in an accident causing serious physical injury to another person.	4
Conviction or judgment of violating A.R.S. section 28-701, speeding.	3
Conviction or judgment of violating A.R.S. section 28-644(A)(2), driving over or across, or parking in any part of a gore area.	3
Conviction or judgment of violating any other traffic regulation that governs a vehicle moving under its own power.	2

Upon receipt of a conviction or judgment which brings the licensee's total points to 8 or more in a 12-month period, the Motor Vehicle Division shall determine that: 1) The licensee shall be

suspended and how long, and/or 2) The licensee should be required to attend and successfully complete approved training and educational sessions.

Source: Arizona Administrative Code, R17-4-404

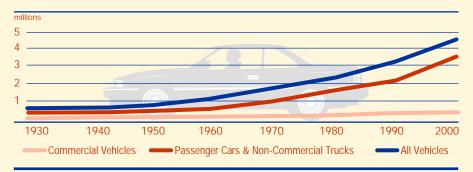
# Motor Vehicles - -



### Vehicle Registration Trends

The number of registered vehicles in Arizona has increased steadily

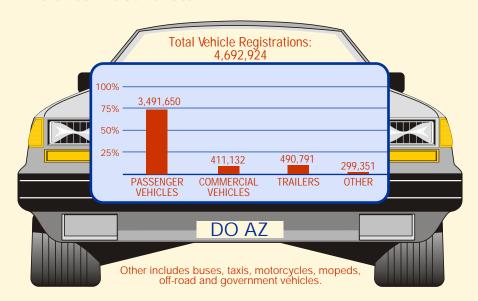
from about 100,000 in the 1930's to 4,692,924 in 2002.



#### 2002 Registration by Vehicle Type

Private passenger vehicles account for 74.4% of all vehicles registered in Arizona. Commercial vehicles

comprise 8.8% of all registered vehicles, and trailers make up 10.5%.



Source: ADOT, Motor Vehicle Division, MV988 MV630419 (as of 05/31/02)

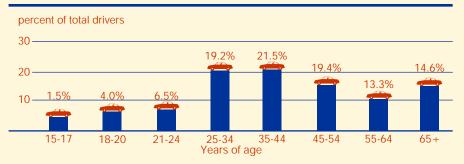
## Motor Vehicles -



#### 2002 Licensed Drivers by Age

Of the 3,638,692 licensed drivers in Arizona, 1.5% are under the age of 18, 4.0% are 18-20 years old, and 6.5% are 21-24 years of age.
Approximately 40.7% of all drivers

in Arizona are between the ages of 25 and 44, 32.7% are between 45 and 64, and finally, 14.6% of all Arizona drivers are over the age of 64.

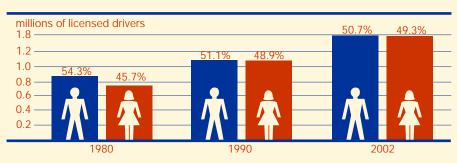


Source: ADOT, Motor Vehicle Division, MV650653-2 (as of 04/01/02)

### 2002 Licensed Drivers by Gender

The 3,638,692 licensed drivers in Arizona were almost equally comprised of men and women in 2002. There were 1,844,440 licensed males (50.7%) and

1,794,252 licensed females (49.3%). The number of male drivers exceeded the number of female drivers by 50,188.



Source: ADOT, Motor Vehicle Division, MV650653-2 (as of 04/01/02)

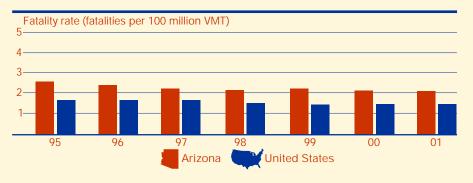
# Motor Vehicles - - - -



#### 1995-2001 Motor Vehicle Accident Fatalities

The traffic fatality rate in Arizona has decreased steadily since 1995, yet in 2001, the number of traffic accidents has steadily

increased compared to the number recorded in 1995. In 2001, Arizona still attained a higher fatality rate than the U.S. average.



1995-2001 Alcohol-Related Accidents and Fatalities

Year	Total Alcohol Related Accidents	Percent of All Accidents	Total Alcohol Related Fatalities	Percent of Total Fatalities
1995	7,947	6.98	261	25.17
1996	7,748	6.86	272	27.34
1997	7,348	6.44	249	26.24
1998	7,610	6.33	268	27.35
1999	7,756	6.16	267	26.07
2000	8,048	6.13	266	25.67
2001	8,095	6.15	258	24.64

Source: ADOT, Arizona Motor Vehicle 2001 Crash Facts



# Motor Vehicles - - - - - - - - - -



### Restraint Usage by Drivers and Vehicle Occupants

### 2000 Driver Restraint Usage

SEVERITY OF INJURY	RESTRAINT IN USE	% of Restraint used	NO RESTRAINT USED	% OF NO RESTRAINT	NOT REPORTED	% of Unknown
No injury	167,928	80.55	7,132	55.12	9,690	36.06
Possible injury	24,554	11.78	1,631	12.60	1,413	5.26
Injury	14,725	7.06	3,620	27.98	1,897	7.06
Fatality	177	0.08	261	2.02	80	0.30
Unknown	1.088	0.52	295	2.28	13,789	51.32
Total	208,472	100	12,939	100	26,869	100

#### 2000 Front Seat Passenger Restraint Usage

SEVERITY OF INJURY	RESTRAINT IN USE	% OF RESTRAINT USED	NO RESTRAINT USED	% OF NO RESTRAINT	NOT REPORTED	% of Unknown
No injury	46,450	78.60	3,572	57.52	2,267	66.17
Possible injury	7,769	13.15	996	16.04	382	11.15
Injury	4,523	7.65	1,537	24.75	520	15.18
Fatality	68	0.12	80	1.29	21	0.61
Unknown	288	0.49	25	0.40	236	6.89
Total	59,098	100	6,210	100	3,426	100

#### 2000 Rear Seat Passenger Restraint Usage

SEVERITY OF INJURY	RESTRAINT IN USE	% of Restraint USED	NO RESTRAINT USED	% OF NO RESTRAINT	NOT REPORTED	% of Unknown
No injury	22,650	83.83	3,508	67.34	1,418	74.05
Possible injury	2,841	10.52	716	13.75	226	11.80
Injury	1,398	5.17	897	17.22	201	10.50
Fatality	13	0.05	58	1.11	10	0.52
Unknown	116	0.43	30	0.58	60	3.13
Total	27,018	100	5,209	100	1,915	100

#### 2000 Child Restraint Usage (less than five years old)

SEVERITY OF INJURY	RESTRAINT IN USE	% of Restraint USED	NO RESTRAINT USED	% OF NO RESTRAINT	NOT REPORTED	% of Unknown
No injury	11,502	89.07	601	69.88	358	76.99
Possible injury	890	6.89	92	10.70	42	9.03
Injury	437	3.38	147	17.09	31	6.67
Fatality	13	0.10	15	1.74	2	0.43
Unknown	72	0.56	5	0.58	32	6.88
Total	12,914	100	860	100	465	100

Source: ADOT, Arizona Motor Vehicle Crash Facts, 2000



As of May 31, 2002 the Arizona Department of Transportation has opened 91.1 miles of regional freeways throughout the Phoenix metropolitan area. The completion of Loop 101 on the Pima freeway between Scottsdale Road and Pima Road marked a major accomplishment. There are 13.5 miles of freeway currently under construction on the Red Mountain, State Route 51, Grand Avenue and the Santan Corridors. The current Life Cycle Program will complete a total of 146.7 miles of freeways by

the end of calendar year 2007. There remains 12.3 miles of unfunded freeway on the South Mountain Corridor, Loop 202.

The Regional Freeway System is funded by several primary revenue sources: the Maricopa County transportation excise tax, ADOT's share of HURF monies dedicated to Maricopa County for controlled access highways, federal funds and ADOT has allocated \$240 million from ADOT discretionary funding.

#### Regional Freeway System Construction (centerline miles)

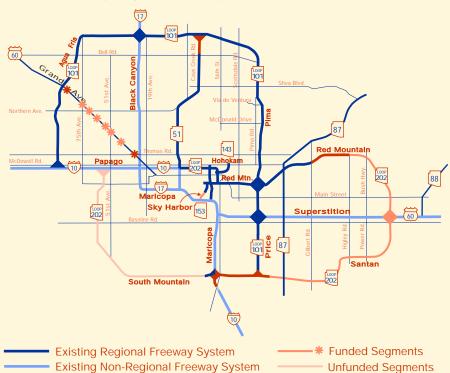
Corridor	Open	Under Construction	Pla Funded	inned Unfunded	Total
Agua Fria	22.0	0	0	0	22.0
Grand Avenue*	0	0.7	3.8	0	4.5
Hohokam	3.1	0	0	0	3.1
Pima	28.2	0	0	0	28.2
Price	9.4	0.5	0	0	9.9
Red Mountain	16.5	4.5	9.9	0	30.9
Santan	1.5	5.6	18.7	0	25.8
Sky Harbor	2.4	0	0.9	0	3.3
South Mtn. Connection**	0	0	8.8	12.3	21.1
State Route 51	8.0	2.2	0	0	10.2
Total	91.1	13.5	42.1	12.3	159.0

<sup>\*</sup> Intersection improvements. The Grand Avenue mileage was defined and represents the eight intersections added to the program.

Source: ADOT, Regional Freeway System, Life Cycle Certification, July 31, 2002

<sup>\*\*</sup> Funded South Mountain R/W protection and interim construction.

### Maricopa County Regional Freeway System



Source: ADOT, Regional Freeway System, Life Cycle Certification, July 31, 2002

\* Under Construction



### Maricopa Urban Region Travel

Trip Purposes 2002	Trips	Percent
Home-based to work	2,200,000	21
Other home-based trips	5,300,000	50
Other trips	3,100,000	29
Total trips	10,600,000	100



Modes of Travel 2002	Mode Share Percent
Auto driver	63
Auto passenger	36
Transit	1

Source: Maricopa Association of Governments, 2002 Traffic Assignment for 1541 zones (urban portions of Maricopa County).



# Regional Freeways - -

### Tucson Metropolitan Area Travel

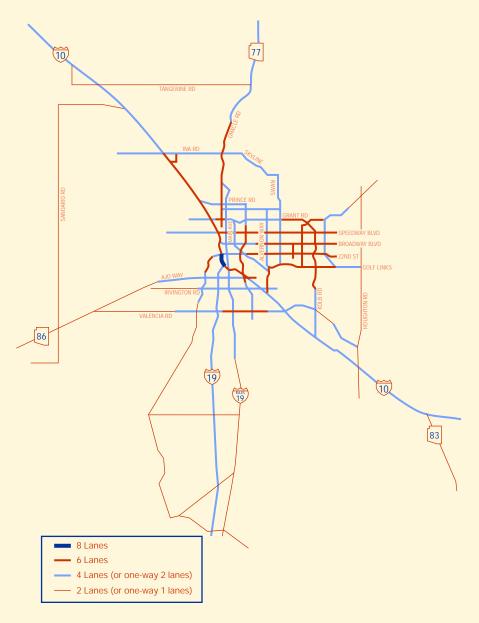
Trip Purposes 2000	Trips	Percent
Home-based to work	637,532	19.0
Home to school	397,939	11.8
Home to shopping	346,013	10.3
Home to other	1,101,053	32.7
Non-home trips	882,835	26.2
Total trips	3,365,372	100



Modes of Travel 2000	Mode Share Percent	
Drove alone	73.8	
Car pooled	14.7	
Transit	2.5	
Walked	2.6	
Other means	2.7	
Worked at home	3.6	

Source: Pima Association of Governments

### PAG Regional Roadway Network



Source: Pima Association of Governments, January 2001



#### Public Transit in Arizona

Public transit serves several different functions in Arizona. It gives mobility to persons without access to an automobile and to those who do not drive. It provides important links between rural communities and metropolitan areas. In urban and rural areas it is important in reducing traffic congestion and pollution by providing an alternative to the single occupant vehicle. It also supports Arizona's tourism industry by enabling visitors to access congested areas.

In recent years, planning for all modes of transportation has been

combined under the ISTEA legislation and EPA mandates for clean air, limiting construction of new highway capacity. Therefore, public transit services operated by both public and private sectors are an integral part of the overall transportation network.

The public sector typically operates local and regional bus services, program transportation services and school pupil transportation.

The private sector typically operates intercity services, in charter and regional markets, and contract services.

#### Intercity Bus Service

Intercity bus service operates along the major travel corridors in Arizona. It provides passenger service to 83 communities, connecting these cities with other major urbanized areas in Arizona and other states. Arizona's geographic location along with the east-west interstate routes of I-40 in the north and I-10 and I-8 in the south, have resulted in maintaining fairly frequent service along these corridors. The demand for transportation between California and Texas, the two most populous states, has influenced the levels of service more than demand in Arizona.

Routes operating between California and Texas run primarily on I-10, while those serving San Diego split off to I-8. Service between Albuquerque, New Mexico and Las Vegas, Nevada operate on I-40. Routes operating between the Midwest and California operate on I-15. Although the I-15 route does not stop in Arizona, it does serve St. George, Utah and Mesquite, Nevada and connects to I-70, serving Denver, Colorado and all points east.

Demand for north-south service from the Mexican border also supports a high level of service in the I-19/I-10 corridor, particularly from Nogales to Phoenix.

## Public Transit - - - - -



#### Statewide Transportation for the Elderly and Disabled

The Section 5310 program provides assistance in meeting the transportation needs of elderly persons and persons with disabilities where public transportation services are unavailable, insufficient or inappropriate. This Federal Transit Administration (FTA) program

provides capital assistance for transportation to private non-profit organizations, Indian tribes and limited public agencies statewide. The program is administered by ADOT and coordinated at the regional level by the Councils of Governments and Metropolitan Planning Organizations.

2002 Section 5310 Program Statistics

257
2,883,613
1,171,917
\$7,477,219
\$34,299
\$2.92

### Transportation for Rural and Small Urban Areas

The Section 5311program provides capital, administrative and operating assistance for public transportation programs in rural and small urban areas (under 50,000 population).

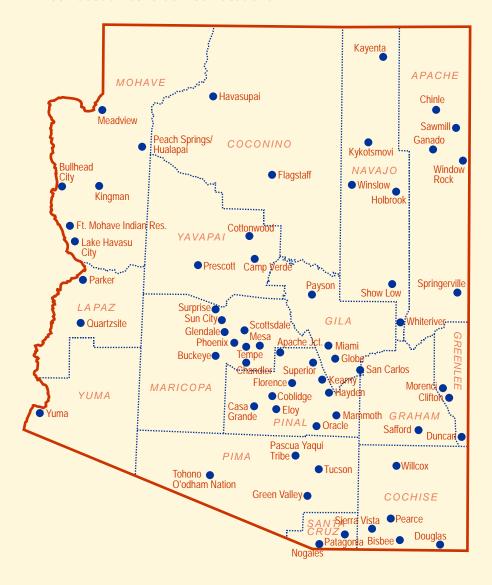
This FTA program is administered by ADOT. Councils of Governments review and comment on applications received for projects in their planning areas.

2002 Section	5311	Program	Statistics
	~		0141101100

Passenger trips	742,000
Passenger (project) miles	2,550,000
Total cost	\$3,540,250
Farebox recovery ratio	22%
Cost/passenger trip	\$7.00
Fare/passenger trip	\$2.00
Cost/project mile	\$2.05



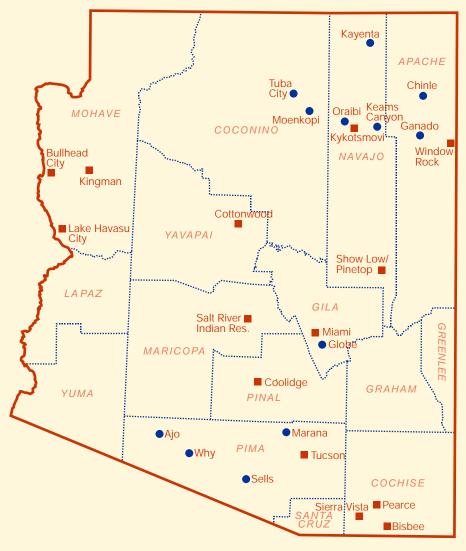
#### FY 2002 Section 5310 Service Locations



Elderly and Persons with Disabilities Transportation Program Locations



#### FY 2002 Section 5311 Service Locations



- Rural and small urban areas public transportation program locations
- Communities served by Section 5311 providers



#### Phoenix Metropolitan Area Transit Services

The Regional Public Transit
Authority (RPTA) provides a
structure to enable the various
cities in Maricopa County to
operate a unified transit system.
The cities of Phoenix, Mesa,
Tempe, Scottsdale, Chandler,
Peoria, Gilbert, Glendale, Avondale

and El Mirage participate in RPTA along with Maricopa County.

Fixed route and demand response services funded by these cities and regional services funded through RPTA operate under the Valley Metro banner.

2002 Valley Metro Fixed Route Statistics

2002 valley metre i med riedte etalisties	
Size of fleet	610 vehicles
Average vehicle age	5.99 years
Passengers	40,194,801
Passengers per vehicle (revenue) hour	28.21
Passengers per vehicle (revenue) mile	1.89
Operating cost per passenger	\$2.39
Operating cost per vehicle (revenue) mile	\$4.52
Revenue per passenger	\$0.66
Farebox recovery ratio	27.8%

Source: Valley Metro





#### Tucson Metropolitan Area Transit Services

Transit services in the Tucson metropolitan area are provided by both the City of Tucson and Pima County.

The City of Tucson operates Sun Tran, which services Tucson, South Tucson, the Town of Oro Valley, and portions of unincorporated Pima County. Intergovernmental agreements are in place to provide service outside city limits. Pima County operates specialized services in the unincorporated county area, regional services from Marana to Tucson, Ajo to Tucson, and demand response services in Ajo.

### 2002 Tucson Sun Tran Statistics

Passengers	13,628,899
Miles of service	7,590,767
Farebox revenue	\$6,709,956
Operating costs	\$30,811,579
Passengers per vehicle mile	1.80
Operating cost per passenger	\$2.26
Operation subsidy per passenger	\$1.77
Farebox recovery ratio	22%

Source: Tucson Sun Tran

### Flagstaff Metropolitan Area Transit System

Mountain Line, unlike other systems in the state, is a new transit service, which began in October, 2001. The City of Flagstaff

passed a transit tax in May 2000 and the below plan is being implemented over the next four years.

	FY 02	FY 05 est.	% Difference
Size of fleet	6	16	+167%
Passengers	150,000	500,000	+233%
Operating cost/passenger	4.22	3.73	-12%
Operating cost/mile	3.30	3.30	0%
Revenue per passenger	.75	.75	0%
Farebox recovery ratio	17%	20%	18%

Source: Transportation Vision 21 Task Force, Final Report and City of Flagstaff





#### General System Overview

With a total of 2,068 miles of main, branch, and industrial rail lines, the Arizona rail network provides an important link to the national rail system. There are eleven railroad companies currently providing service in the state. Two are interstate Class 1 freight railroads, one is an interstate Class 1 passenger railroad, five are Class 2 and 3 intrastate freight railroads, two are intrastate tourist passenger railroads, and one is an intrastate industrial railroad.

#### Freight Service

As respect to the Class 1 carriers, Arizona is a bridge state, providing service between the Pacific Rim ports in California and the Midwest and Eastern markets. The two major railroads (BNSF, UP) also provide destination service to Arizona for building supplies from the Pacific Northwest and origin

service for mining material to the Midwest. The smaller home-based railroads provide a variety of rail services, such as coal, limber, mining, and chemicals (see Freight Tonnage map).

### Passenger Service

Amtrak provides transcendental passenger service to the northern and southern regions of the state. Amtrak leases track space from BNSF (Southwest Chief) for the northern route providing connecting service between Chicago and Los Angeles. On leased track from UP (Sunset Limited), Amtrak provides service between Florida and Los Angeles. Additionally, there are two tourist railroads that provide service to the Grand Canyon and access along the Verde River watershed (see Rail Passenger Service map).

FY 2000 Passenger Ridership (in hundreds)

CITY	SERVICE	FY 00
Phoenix*	Amtrak (Sunset Limited)	8.0
Benson	Amtrak (Sunset Limited)	1.9
Tucson	Amtrak (Sunset Limited)	25.9
Yuma	Amtrak (Sunset Limited)	2.5
Winslow	Amtrak (Southwest Chief)	2.2
Flagstaff	Amtrak (Southwest Chief)	44.9
Williams	Amtrak (Southwest Chief)	5.0
Kingman	Amtrak (Southwest Chief)	3.1
Grand Canyon	Grand Canyon Railway Co.	19.0
Clarkdale	Arizona Central Railway Co.	7.2

<sup>\*</sup> Phoenix passengers are bused to Tucson Depot. Source: ADOT, Transportation Planning Division, Transit Team





### Track Mileage

RAILROAD	MAIN LINE	BRANCH LINE	INDUSTRIAL LINE
Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF)	593		
Union Pacific (UP)	597	141	
Black Mesa & Lake Powel (SRP)I			94
Coronado (BNSF)			42
Apache		42	
Arizona & California		106	
Arizona Central (Verde River)		38	
Arizona Eastern		133	
Copper Basin		55	
Grand Canyon		64	
Magma (Superior)*		28	
San Manuel*		29	
San Pedro & Southwestern		61	
Tucson Cornelia & Gila Bend*		44	
Totals	1190	742	136
Combined Total: 2,068			

<sup>\*</sup> Lines that are currently out of service. Source: ADOT, Transportation Planning Division, Transit Team







### General Commodities Transported

RAILROAD	COMMODITIES
Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF)	Intermodal (80%), mixed freight (20%)
Union Pacific (UP)	Intermodal (60%), mixed freight (40%)
Black Mesa & Lake Powel (SRP)I	Coal (100%)
Coronado (BNSF)	Coal (100%)
Apache	Grain (30%), Chemicals (30%), Paper (40%)
Arizona & California	Mixed Freight (85%), Chemicals (15%)
Arizona Central (Verde River)	Passengers (95%), Coal (5%)
Arizona Eastern	Copper Products (100%)
Copper Basin	Copper Products (100%)
Grand Canyon	Passengers (100%)
Magma (Superior)*	N/A
San Manuel*	N/A
San Pedro & Southwestern	Chemicals (90%), Copper Products (10%)
Tucson Cornelia & Gila Bend*	N/A

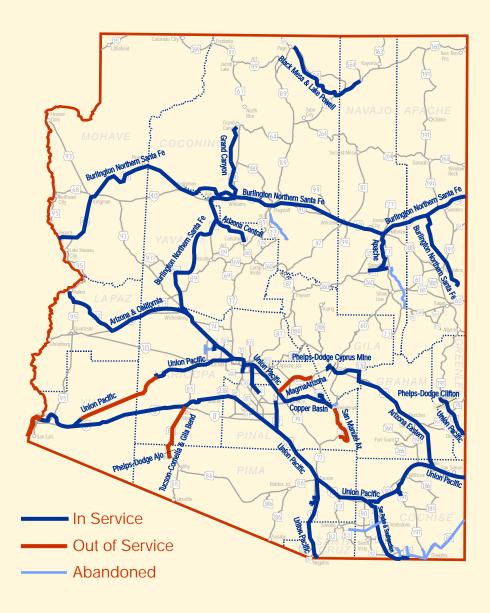
<sup>\*</sup> Lines that are currently out of service. Source: ADOT, Transportation Planning Division, Transit Team







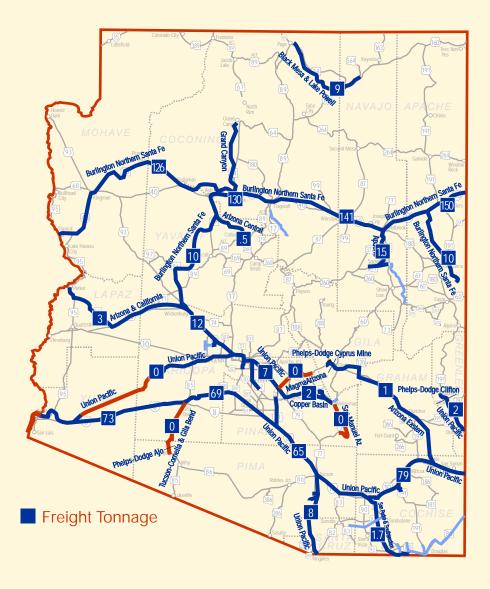
### Arizona Railroads







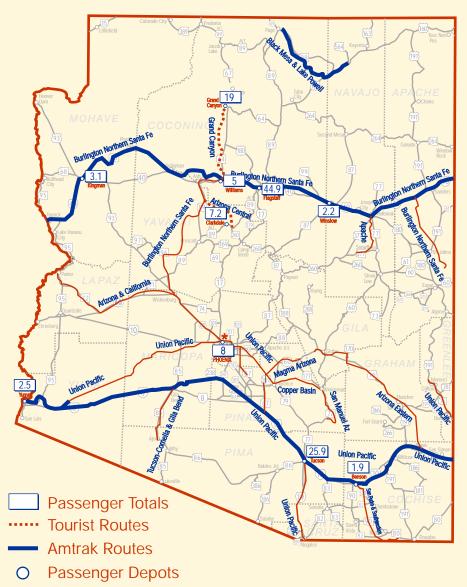
### 2000 Arizona Freight Tonnage (in million gross tons)







### 2000 Arizona Rail Passenger Service (passenger loading in 00's)



<sup>\*</sup> Phoenix passengers are bused to Tucson Depot Source: ADOT, Transportation Planning Division, Transit Team

## Aviation- -



#### 2001 Aviation Facilities

In 2001, there were 201 airports and 108 heliports in the State of Arizona. Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport was ranked the 6th busiest airport in the nation and 7th in the nation in number of

enplaned passengers. Tucson International Airport was the state's second leading terminal and was ranked 66th in the nation for the number of enplaned passengers during the same period.

#### 2000 Aviation Statistics for Commercial Service Airports

AIRPORT	ENPLANEMENTS	COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS	GENERAL OPERATIONS
Ernest A. Love Field	4,682	4,422	315,578
Flagstaff-Pulliam	33,371	7,623	42,877
Grand Canyon National Park	411,416	142,616	19,759
Kingman	1,656	1,976	33,924
Laughlin-Bullhead City International	75,020	3,441	46,921
Lake Havasu City Municipal	8,569	6,310	42,690
Page Municipal	2,131	2,300	7,545
Phoenix Sky Harbor International	17,568,859	488,663	64,647
Show Low Municipal	2,857	5,892	14,924
Sierra Vista	6,073	5,944	114,056
Tucson International	1,816,412	107,583	143,360
Yuma International	50,337	13,716	79,826

Source: ADOT. Aeronautics Division



## Aviation- - -



#### CY 2001 Commercial and General Operations

Operations refer to either take-offs or landings of an aircraft. In 2001 there were a total of 880,077 commercial operations and 3,431,433 general aviation operations in Arizona.

For the same year, the top 10 Arizona airports in terms of combined commercial and general aviation operations included: Phoenix-Sky Harbor Int'l (553,310), Phoenix-Deer Valley (370,779), Prescott-Ernest A. Love Field (320,000), Mesa-Falcon Field (274,665), Tucson-Tucson Int'l (250,943), Chandler Municipal (249,811), Scottsdale (206,553), Tucson-Ryan Field (174,461), Grand Canyon National Park (162,375), and Williams Gateway (158,481).

CY 2001 Total Commercial and General Operations

AIRPORT	TOTAL OPERATIONS	COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS	GENERAL OPERATIONS
Ajo Municipal	1,975		1,975
Avi Suquilla	14,000	3,000	11,000
Bagdad	10,000		10,000
Benson Municipal	1,975		1,975
Bisbee-Douglas Int'l	5,400	2,000	3,400
Bisbee Municipal	20,550	1,700	18,850
Bowie	800		800
Buckeye Municipal	25,000		25,000
Casa Grande Municipal	20,000		20,000
Chandler Municipal	249,811	1,650	248,161
Chinle Municipal	2,400		2,400
Cibecue	200		200
Cochise College	50,000		50,000
Cochise County	7,300		7,300
Colorado City Municipal	9,000		9,000
Coolidge Municipal	9,680	3,000	6,680
Cottonwood	16,000		16,000
Douglas Municipal	11,000		11,000
Eagle Airpark	28,000		28,000
Eloy Municipal	52,000	500	51,500

# Aviation- - - - - - -



AIRPORT	TOTAL OPERATIONS	COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS	GENERAL OPERATIONS
Ernest A. Love Field	320,000	4,422	315,578
Estrella Sailport	23,000		23,000
Falcon Field	274,665	6,748	267,917
Flagstaff Pulliam	50,500	7,623	42,877
Flying J Ranch	100		100
Forepaugh	120		120
Ganado	700		700
Gila Bend Municipal	11,000		11,000
Glendale Municipal	110,000	2,311	107,689
Gr. Canyon Bar Ten Airstrip	2,500		2,500
Grand Canyon Caverns	3,200		3,200
Grand Canyon Ntl. Park	162,375	142,616	19,759
Grand Canyon West	22,600		22,600
Grande Valley	5		5
Greenlee County	6,726	3,650	3,076
H.A. Clark Memorial Field		5,400	5,400
Holbrook Municipal	5,300	1,400	3,900
Kayenta	4,626		4,626
Kearny	790		790
Kingman	35,900	1,976	33,924
Lake Havasu City	49,000	6,310	42,690
Laughlin-Bullhead City Int'l	50,362	3,441	46,921
Marana NW Regional	86,110	2,000	84,110
Marble Canyon	2,500		2,500
Nogales Int'l	28,500	2,300	26,200
Page Municipal	22,239	14,694	7,545
Payson	35,000	1,650	33,350
Pearce Ferry	1,200		1,200
Phoenix Goodyear	142,000	53	141,947
Phoenix Sky Harbor Int'l	553,310	488,663	64,647
Phoenix-Deer Valley Muni.	370,779	7,088	363,691
Pinal Airpark	22,910		22,910

# Aviation- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -



AIRPORT	TOTAL OPERATIONS	COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS	GENERAL OPERATIONS
Pleasant Valley	56,000	OI EINATIONS	56,000
Polacca	5,300		5,300
Rolle Airfield	4,900		4,900
Ryan Field	174,461	18	174,443
Safford Regional	14,100	1,000	13,100
San Carlos Apache	12,000		12,000
San Manuel	5,000		5,000
Scottsdale	206,553	7,548	199,005
Sedona	50,000	12,000	38,000
Seligman	45,000		45,000
Sells	800		800
Show Low Municipal	20,816	5,892	14,924
Sierra Vista Municipal	120,000	5,944	114,056
Springerville Babbitt Field	7,500	2,500	5,000
St. Johns Industrial Airpark	10,500	4,000	6,500
Stellar Airpark	36,000		36,000
Sun Valley	1,800		1,800
Superior Municipal	100		100
Taylor	17,000	1,000	16,000
Temple Bar	1,800	400	1,400
Tucson Int'l	250,943	107,583	143,360
Tuweep	100		100
Valle	22,500		22,500
Whiteriver	4,906	1,475	3,431
Wickenburg	22,300	300	22,000
Williams Gateway	158,481	4,256	154,225
Window Rock	2,800		2,800
Winslow-Lindbergh Regiona	1 26,700	3,650	23,050
Yuma Int'l	93,542	13,716	79,826
Total	4,311,510	880,077	3,431,433

Source: ADOT, Aeronautics Division

## Aviation- - -



#### FY 2003-2007 Aeronautics Airport Development Program

PROJECT	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	TOTALS
Commercial Service/Reliever	\$4,099,946	\$8,310,991	\$9,805,955	\$10,916,042	\$10,576,191	\$43,709,125
Public and Secondary	\$1,876,744	\$3,394,347	\$2,319,209	\$2,413,723	\$2,239,050	\$12,243,073
Special	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$4,500,000
Total Annual Development	\$6,876,690	\$12,605,338	\$13,025,164	\$14,229,765	\$13,715,241	\$60,452,198

Source: ADOT, Aeronautics Division

#### FY 2002 Aviation Revenue

Revenue totaling \$13.6 million is derived annually from aviation operations in Arizona. Six main sources of revenue collection and the amount of revenue they generated in FY 2002 are:
Aviation Fuel Sales - \$510,378 Investment/Loan
Transactions - \$2,036,81

Aircraft
Registration Fees - \$74,815
Flight Property Tax\* - \$6,528,347
Lieu Tax - \$3,544,012
Grand Canyon Airport - \$940,401

\*50% is allocated to the General Fund

### 2001 Primary and Secondary Airport Systems

In Arizona, there are currently 65 airports within the Primary Airport System. They include 8 primary commercial service airports, 5 non-primary commercial service airports, 9 relievers, 33 general aviation airports, 9 Native American airports, and 1 future airport in La Paz County.

There are currently 30 airports within the Secondary Airport

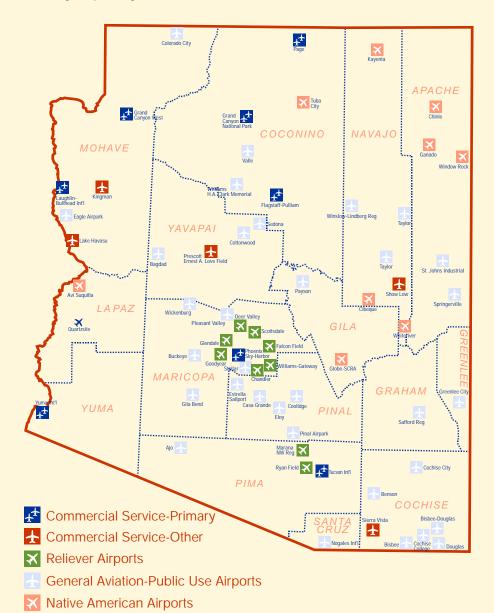
System, including 8 publicly owned airports, 5 privately owned airports, 4 government-owned airports, 12 airports owned by tribal governments, and 1 future airport in Greenlee County.

Locations of these primary and secondary airports are indicated in the following two maps.

### Aviation



### Primary Airport System



64

★ Future Airports

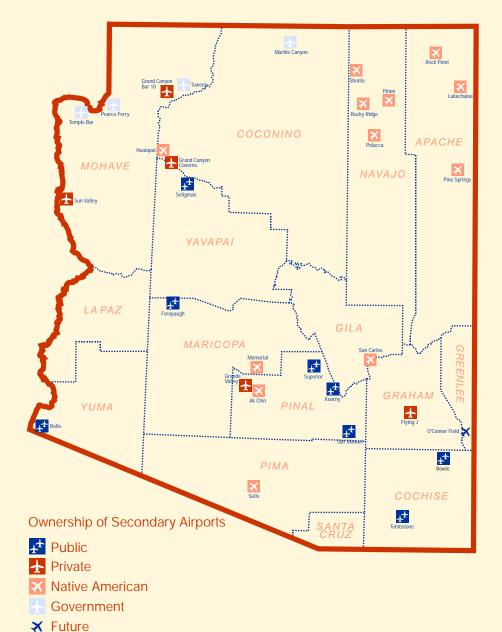
Source: ADOT, Aeronautics Division

# Aviation- - - -

Source: ADOT, Aeronautics Division



### FY 2003-2007 Aeronautics Airport Development Program



# Bicycles -



#### Statewide Bicycle/Pedestrian Plan

The Statewide Bicycle/Pedestrian Plan is just underway and will be completed in 2003. This will be the first State of Arizona Bicycle/Pedestrian Plan and it will be incorporated into the State's Long-Range Transportation Plan. With input from representatives throughout Arizona, bicycle/pedestrian goals, objectives, and policies will be developed.

The major intent of the Statewide Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan (Plan) is to provide a long-term plan for a system of shared roadways and bicycle/pedestrian facilities for roadways under ADOT jurisdiction. This includes the definition of the roles of state and local government in the continual development of the bicycle and pedestrian transportation system in Arizona.

With the advent of multi-modal transportation planning, and given that most of the major metropolitan areas in Arizona have implemented bicycle/pedestrian plans, it is now desirable that ADOT develop a bicycle/pedestrian plan that encompasses all of Arizona. This Plan will define how roadways under ADOT jurisdiction will be integrated into the existing bicycle/pedestrian plans of each MPO, and the role that ADOT plays in advancing these

bicycle/pedestrian plans. For rural areas of the state, the Plan will provide local jurisdictions with guidance in making transportation decisions related to bicycle and pedestrian travel. Most importantly, a statewide bicycle/pedestrian plan will guide ADOT in making transportation decisions impacting bicycling and pedestrian activity, and ensure that these non-motorized modes of transportation are given due consideration as a viable part of Arizona's multi-modal transportation system.

In addition, the Plan will also:

- Classify existing roadways on their bicycle suitability.
- Locate gaps and determine continuity issues int the network.
- Develop a matrix and map of facilities.
- Develop model ordinances for use by local communities.
- Develop a safety and educational campaign.



# Bicycles -



#### Bicycle Safety and Traffic Accidents

In Arizona, children 14 years old and younger are involved in 21% of fatal bicycle accidents and 23% of bicycle-related injuries. Statewide, 83% of the fatalities involving bicyclists and 92% of injuries involving bicyclists occur in urban areas. Riding against traffic is the number one cause of accidents involving bicycles and motor vehicles in urban areas.

### Statewide Bicycle Crashes 2001

	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
Number of crashes	1,993	1,839	154
Persons killed	29	24	5
Persons injured	1,758	1,621	137
Property damage only	261	245	16

#### 1997-2001 Bicycle Fatality/Injury Comparison

YEAR	TOTAL KILLED	TOTAL INJURED
1997	31	2,067
1998	23	1,954
1999	26	1,986
2000	25	1,915
2001	29	1,757

### 2001 Bicycle Accident Fatalities and Injuries by Age

	PERSONS KILLED			PERSONS INJURED			NOT
AGE GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	REPORTED
0-4	1	1	0	11	11	0	0
5-9	2	2	0	96	79	17	0
10-14	3	3	0	283	216	67	0
15-19	2	2	0	242	191	51	0
20-24	2	2	0	175	129	46	0
25-34	5	4	1	235	186	49	0
35-44	5	5	0	289	235	54	0
45-54	4	3	1	163	132	30	0
55-64	1	0	1	52	48	4	0
65-74	2	2	0	32	30	2	0
75++	2	2	0	17	14	2	1
Not recorded	0 k	0	0	115	93	22	0
Totals	29	26	3	1,710	1,364	344	1

Source: ADOT, Arizona Motor Vehicle 2001 Crash Facts